The Bombay Gazette.

N. 7,250.—NEW SERIES. TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... ..RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, EACH...

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras	20
,, Carwar	10	,, Coconada	22
,, Vingapatam	12	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Colombo	15	,, Gopalpore	25
,, Galle	15	,, False Point	26
,, Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta	27
,, Pondicherry	18		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles south of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Fao	5
,, Guadur	17	,, Bushire	6
,, Muscat	20	,, Lingah	8
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Lingah	23	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	14
,, Fao	27	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	28	Arrive Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE,

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents for ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Shanghai," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Sample parcels will be delivered on application to Captain Crockett on board.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "City of Shanghai."

Bombay, 4th June, 1869.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CARWAR.

The Port Officer, Carwar, has telegraphed that the Buoy placed south east of Oyster Rock Light House has broken adrift and cannot be replaced until after the Monsoon.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1869.

NOTICES.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge Cases, Improved Wads, Shot and Powder, a bottle of Oil, 400 best C. P. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Indian, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Philippe, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

NOW READY,

The following Important Works.

THE

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE,

As amended by Act VIII. of 1869.

By FENDALL CURRIE, C.S.

Price, with Postage, Rs. 11.

THE

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE,

As amended by the Acts of 1869.

By L. P. D. BROUGHTON, B.L.

Price, by registered Post, Rs. 22.

WYMAN & Co., Publishers, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, arrangements with other first class Steamers from Alexandria, will give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.

To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Rennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Prosper Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hansen, will be despatched probably on Wednesday, the 16th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND [illegible]

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is required in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription in advance	10 0
Single Copy	0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Behar," (1,603 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain P. B. Jones, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 11th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dunelm," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Dunelm."

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—The cargo now being washed on shore from the wreck of the ship "Bucentaur" is the property of the underwriters of the same, and all persons are hereby warned against appropriating it. Any one in possession of the same should at once give notice to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs Stenhouse & Co., 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JOHN WEBSTER, Agent for the Underwriters.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co., No. 25 Apollo Street.

VERY SUPERIOR TEA FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

M. J. & Co. have received direct a small trial consignment of very superior flavouring Tea, the produce of Singapore, to dispose of by retail sales. They respectfully invite orders, for if once tasted Gentlemen will surely like always to be supplied with it.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

In the matter of the Trust Estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

NOTICE.—Creditors on the above Estate whose claims have been admitted will receive a first dividend of one quarter per cent (¼ per cent) on application at the office of the Trustees, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on and after Thursday, the 10th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Creditors when applying for dividend must produce the vouchers relating to their claims.

G. R. WILSON.

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

No. 10, HUMBUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER MUSIC,

At reduced price, 7 annas per shilling.

SONGS.

I'm leaving thee in SORROW, Annie	...	...	Rs. 1 2
Memory	...	...	... 1 6
The red sun is sinking	...	...	... 0 14
Ye Pow'rs guarding o'er us	...	...	... 0 10
It is the HOUR	...	...	... 0 14
Bello e il Ciel	...	...	... 1 5
Oh Peace of mind! thou lonely guest			... 0 14
Sweet is the sound of Charity's voice!			... 1 5
Walking in the Zoo	...	...	... 1 5
Sailing away	...	...	... 1 5
As I wander by the Sea	...	...	... 1 5
Stars, the Night adorning, shine or hide above			... 1 5
Hail to thee, sweet summer Bird	...	...	... 1 5
My sunny Gascon shore	...	...	... 1 5
Ship ahoy! the wind is waving	...	...	... 1 12
Peacefully slumber, my own darling Son	...	...	... 1 5
Oh smile, Sweet love—(Ballad)	...	...	... 1 5
The fisherman	...	...	... 1 5
You bid me return to old Erin—Answer to Erin"			" Come back to ... 1 12
Oh! down the deep bright River	...	...	... 1 5
The Moon in silent brightness	...	...	... 1 5
The Manly Heart	...	...	... 0 10
La Bella Mahille—(comic)	...	...	... 1 5
Shepherd of Israel—(sacred)	...	...	... 1 5
Fare thee well, the chain is broken			... 1 5
Marion's song	...	...	... 1 5
God bless the friends we love	...	...	... 1 5
Sweet Lady, to thy Lattice come	...	...	... 1 5
Never lose a Friend	...	...	... 1 5
Long time ago	...	...	... 1 5
After Dark	...	...	... 1 5
Over the Deep Blue Sea	...	...	... 1 5
The land of Song	...	...	... 1 12
In the depths of the Sea	...	...	... 1 5
Looking for somebody	...	...	... 1 5
La Lettre de la Perichole	...	...	... 1 5
Another Day—(sacred)	...	...	... 1 5
The Greeting at the Door	...	...	... 1 5
The Spot of Home	...	...	... 1 5
The Beautiful and True	...	...	... 1 5
The Little Diamond Dewdrop			... 1 5
Linkt with many bitter tears			... 1 5
Sweet Bird, pretty bird, tell	...	...	... 1 5
The Wheel of Life	...	...	... 1 5
The Irish Peasant	...	...	... 1 5
Maggie's Welcome	...	...	... 1 5
Twilight steals softly	...	...	... 1 5
That's the reason why, Darling	...	...	... 1 5
I never cast a Flower away	...	...	... 1 5
Happy go Lucky am I	...	...	... 1 5

QUADRILLES.

The Edinburgh	...	...	... 1 12
Paris	...	...	... 1 5
The Prince of Abyssinia	...	...	... 1 5
Lucerne	...	...	... 1 12
Rosalind	...	...	... 1 12
We wont go Home till morning	...	...	... 1 12
Patchwork	...	...	... 1 12
Christmas Echoes	...	...	... 1 12
Le Domino Noir	...	...	... 1 12
The Buxton	...	...	... 1 12
Lalla Rookh	...	...	... 1 12
Immensikoff	...	...	... 1 12
Vectis	...	...	... 1 5
Harlequinade	...	...	... 1 12
Brighton	...	...	... 1 12
Jolly Club	...	...	... 1 12

WALTZES.

I'll meet thee in the Lane	...	...	... 1 12
Flowers of Love	...	...	... 1 12
Evergreen	...	...	... 1 12
Robinson Crusoe	...	...	... 1 12
Apple Blossom	...	...	... 1 12
Clarine	...	...	... 1 12
Sylvia	...	...	... 1 12
Humming Birds	...	...	... 1 12
Maidens' Hair	...	...	... 1 12
Voice of Beauty	...	...	... 1 12
Anne Boleyn	...	...	... 1 12
The Nile Boat	...	...	... 1 12
Choppin	...	...	... 1 12
Kelloe	...	...	... 1 12
Encore	...	...	... 1 12
Ladies'	...	...	... 1 12
Farewell	...	...	... 1 12
Gipsy	...	...	... 1 12
The Bridal Bouquet	...	...	... 1 12
The Hussars	...	...	... 1 12
Everybody's	...	...	... 1 12
Fairy Palace	...	...	... 1 12
Beloved Star	...	...	... 1 12
Fairy Land	...	...	... 1 12
Alpine Flowers, and Belgravia. Each			... 1 12

GALOPS.

The Girl of the Period	...	...	... 1 5
Dearer than Life	...	...	... 1 5
Snow	...	...	... 1 12
Break of Day	...	...	... 1 5
Mad-Cap	...	...	... 1 5
Three o'clock	...	...	... 1 5
The Soldier's Galop	...	...	... 1 5
St. Valentine's	...	...	... 1 5
Croquet	...	...	... 1 5
The very last	...	...	... 1 12

Bombay, 7th June, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undermentioned:

Allsopp's Porter, Quarts at Rupees 3-8	} Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Do. do. Quarts at Rupees 5-8	
Do. do. Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen	
Bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.	
Dry Sherries of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.	
Do. do. do. at Rupees 30 per dozen.	

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS,

The undersigned are appointed sole Agents in this Presidency for the Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., the unrivalled shipments of Ports and Sherries is received in the Home Markets and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

J. & C. WHITE'S PORTS.

	Qts. per doz.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Old Tawny	,, ,,	27 0	30 0
Do. do. body, and fine (*for Invalids*)	,, ,,	34 0	38 0

J. & C. WHITE'S SHERRIES.

Superior Dinner	Qts. per doz.	27 0	30 0
J. & C. White's	,, ,,	34 0	38 0
Pale Old Wine	,, ,,	38 0	42 0
AMONTILLADO, soft,	,, ,,	44 0	48 0

MADEIRA WINE.

Finest Old Madeira	Qts. per doz.	4 0	54 0

MARSALA WINE.

Superior table substitute	Qts. per doz.	17 0	19 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The Undersigned are appointed the sole Agents in this Presidency for the Product & Co.'s Celebrated Creaming Extra Dry Champagne, now the favorite brand in all the English Hotels in the West-end. They can recommend it with the greatest confidence.

Champagne, Perrier Jouet's finest Creaming	Qts. per doz.	40 0	44 0
Champagne, F. Giesler and Co.'s	,, ,,	40 0	44 0
Champagne, Jules Mumm's (the original)	,, ,,	40 0	44 0
Champagne, Durci, Fils et Cie's Fleur de Sillery	,, ,,	36 0	40 0

HOCKS.

Sparkling, Deinhardt and Jordan's finest	Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Still Deinhardt and Jordan' finest	,,	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	Pints ,,	30 0	32 0
Still, Nossmely No. 1	Qts ,,	22 0	25 0

MOSELLES.

Finest Sparkling, Nonpareil, Deinhardt and Jordan's	Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	Pts. ,,	30 0	32 0

CLARETS.

The Clarets, Burgundies, and Sauternes supplied by the Company are expressly selected for them with great care, and are distinguished above all other shipments to the Presidency by their delicate bouquet and soundness.

Petit Medoc, a good sound Breakfast Wine	Qts. per doz.	11 0	12 8
Medoc, a superior Breakfast or Cup Wine	,, ,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pints per doz.	8 0	9 0
Saint Julien, a good Dinner Wine	Qts. ,,	21 8	24 0
Chateau Leoville, a superior Dinner Wine	,, ,,	25 0	28 0
Chateau Margaux, the finest Claret imported	,, ,,	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis, an agreeable and delicate White Wine	Qts. per doz.	18 8	21 0
Chablis, superior ditto ditto	,, ,,	25 0	28 0
Pomard, ditto ditto Red	,, ,,	25 0	28 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac	Qts. per doz.	21 8	24 0
Haut Sauternes, a delicate, light, sound wine	,, ,,	24 0	27 0
Haut Sauternes, very superior	,, ,,	32 0	36 0

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

Como; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port	,, ,,	32 8	36 0
Hymet, Red; a full-bodied dry Wine, resembling Lafitte	,, ,,	20 8	23 0
Hymet, White; a dry Wine with Chablis character	,, ,,	20 8	23 0
Keffesia, White; a dry dinner Wine with very fine Chablis character	,, ,,	27 0	30 0
Patras, Red; of a rich Burgundy character	,, ,,	24 0	27 0
Patras, White; of a fine Hock character	,, ,,	30 8	33 0
Saint Elie; a dry wine of Amontillado character	,, ,,	28 8	32 0
Santorin; a very dry Wine, with Port flavour	,, ,,	28 8	32 0
Thera; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	,, ,,	36 0	40 0
Visanto; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	,, ,,	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Nusmuly No. 1 a rich and delicate Wine of Hock character	,, ,,	22 0	25
Offner Adlersberger, a red Wine, of Burgundy character	,, ,,	24 0	27
Szegszard, a red Wine, possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	,, ,,	16 0	18 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior productions of "The Vine-Growers' Association of Cognac," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested, before purchasing from other than the Company's Establishments Brandy purporting to be TREACHER AND COMPANY'S, to see that the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the bottles bear the Company's Trademarks, a Phœnix, and their name; as Spurious Liquors have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and foisted upon purchasers, through their ignorance, as the genuine article.—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

Cognac, Fine Old Pale (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy)	per doz.	27 0	30 0
Cognac, Fine Old Pale; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle"; a flat and portable specialty for Travellers' use)	,, ,,	18 0	21 0
Cognac, Old Pale	,, ,,	24 0	27 0
Cognac, Pale; the Vine-Growers' Co.'s label	,, ,,	18 0	21 0
Brandy, Exshaw's No. 1	,, ,,	36 0	42 0
,, Exshaw's No. 2	,, ,,	24 0	28 0
,, Hennessey's	,, ,,	25 0	28 0
,, Martell's	,, ,,	25 0	28 0
,, Meukier's Vine leaf	,, ,,	24 0	27 0
,, Pinet Castillon's	,, ,,	27 0	30 0

LONDON GINS.

Booth's London Old Tom	... ...	18 0	21 0
Swaine and Boord's	... ...	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

Geneva, Genuine Hollands, by John de Kuyper and Son, of Rotterdam, per case of 15 large square bottles	... ...	25 8	28 0
Do. do.	12 small square... per doz.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. Henry White & Co., the largest shippers in the Empire, and Purveyors of this Spirit by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

Rum, Finest Old Jamaica, H. White and Co.'s	... ... Qts, per doz.	21 0	24 0
Rum, Old Jamaica	... ,, ,,	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

Irish, Kinahan's Celebrated L. L.	...	19 0	21 0
Scotch, Crabbie's Fine Highlands	...	18 0	20 0

CHERRY BRANDY.

Peter Heering's Original Copenhagen	Qts. each	2 6	2 0
Do. do. do.	...Pts. ,,	1 4	1 0

CURACAO.

Wynand Fockink's of Amsterdam, White or Red, in Stone bottles	...Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do.	...Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0
Board and Son's of London (very fine)	...Qts. ,,	3 8	4 0
White & Co.'s Celebrated Curacao			
Shrub	... ...Qts. ,,	2 12	3 0

MARASCHINO.

Di Francesco Drioli, Di Zara) the original	...Qts. each	4 8	5 0
Do. do. do.	...Pts. ,,	2 12	3 0
Board and Son's (very fine)	...Qts. ,,	3 8	4 0

CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine by Crabbie	...Qts. per doz.	18 0	20 0
Ginger Brandy	... ...each	1 12	2 0
Ginger Cordial	... ... ,,	1 12	2 0

CREME DE CITRONELLE.

A very delicate flavoured Liqueur, Board and Son's	...Qts. each	3 8	4 0

CREME DE NOYEAU.

(Crème de Martinique.)

Board and Son's (very fine)	...Qts. each	3 8	4 0
Forestier's, of Bordeaux	... ... ,,	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	... ... ,,	3 0	3 0
Do	... ...Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0

CREME DE LA ROSE.

Forestier's	...Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	... ... ,,	3 0	3 8
Do.	...Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0

CREME DE VANILLE.

Forestier's	...Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	... ... ,,	3 0	3 0
Do.	...Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0

VERMOUTH;

Highly valued for its refreshing and restorative properties This wine is an excellent stomachic, was formerly in great favour and request, and is the only Liqueur that has successfully maintained its ancient reputation.

Supérieure de Noilly Prat & Cie	...per doz.	18 0	2 0
Do. do.	... each	1 12	21 0

PUNCH LIQUORS.

Champagne Punch	...Bottles. each	3 0	3 0
Milk Punch, Concentrated Essence of.	Pts. each	1 12	2 0
Rum Punch, Concentrated Essence of.	,, ,,	1 12	2 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

TONIC WINE BITTERS.

The Company are the sole Agents for the Celebrated Angostura Bitters by Dr. Siegert, of Angostura.

They are also appointed Agents for the well known Sainsbury's Quinine Wine, of guaranteed strength and quality.

Angostura Bitters, Real Ciudad Bolivar.	Pts. each	2 12	3 0
Do. do. do.	... ,, per doz.	30 0	34 0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Company's.	each bot.	1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, do. do.	,,	1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, Field and Son's	...Pts. each.	1 0	1 4
Do. do. do.	...Qts. each.	1 12	2 0
Pomalo and Orange Tonic, Treacher & Company's	...each bot.	1 0	1 4
Quinine Wine by Sainsbury	...large ,,	2 0	2 4
Do. do.	...small ,,	1 0	1 4
Sherry Bitters ,, ,,	...each ,,	1 4	1 8
Wine Bitters ,, ,,	...each ,,	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Stripe	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread 3 Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	,, 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ...each	7	,, 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotten Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Elphinstones and New Bank of Bombay shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
8,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	419½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1465
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	875
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	465
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	910
...	2,000	1,800	Nil	Port Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1290

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	880	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
182,500	12,000	11,900	1750 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100 do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100 do.	Colaba Press Co	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps.	Fort Press Co.	9750
60,000	2,000	1,800	100 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	5,000	4,000	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	2,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,000	2,000	400 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2990
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	600	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	268
125,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1575
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	30	Manockji Petit's	700
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
120,000	2,500	2,300		Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.9	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33–35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	240–250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	110
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3–3½
2,000,000	200	10	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	100	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'kng	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	100	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '65	Back Bay Co.	4 0
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	2,500	3,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160–17

CALCUTTA—2ND JUNE, 1869.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-3 and 5-2 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 5-8 to 4-14; Public Works 5 per cents. as Rs. 5-0 and 5-2 premium, and 6 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-4 premium. 5½ per cents. were firm, at quotations, but no business announced.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 7-0 premium.

The following transaction were reported in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,685.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 1,374.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 260.

Port Canning land Investment &c. Co.'s shares, a large number, at Rs. 280.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED,

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 5th June, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,04,37,792
Deposits at Head Office	1,79,55,078
Deposits at Branches	17,19,878
Bank Post Bills outstanding	32,414
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,50,252
	Rs. 3,54,07,980

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	35,79,813
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities,	967
Bullion, Goods and Metals	7,44,063
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	10,27,908
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	59,73,894
Dead Stock	4,66,384
Stamps	2,253
Overdrafts	967
Cash	64,37,792
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,17,54,941
Do. do. at Branches	33,54,486
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	12,65,792
	Rs. 3,54,07,980

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Trueman, Captain, Sappers, on leave, from Khandalla.
Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.
Bowles, Ensign, 26th Regiment, to join, from Ceylon.
Rowlandson, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Hogg, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Thacker, Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Matheran.
Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 7.

Hewitt, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deololee.
Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadier, to rejoin, to Sattara.
Becke, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

The following officers will go to-day for England:—
Leggatt, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate.
Scott, Doctor, 18th Hussars, on sick certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 5th June, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Northern Division Order—Dated 13th May 1869, appointing Lieut. G. B. A. Martin, Royal Artillery, to the command of the Teethull sanitarium, vice Capt. Hunter.

15th Regt. N. I.:—Regimental order, dated 25th April 1869, directing Lieut. Sandwith, adjutant, to continue to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own.

Apothecary W. Conway, No. 53, attached to the camp of the Political Agent Rewa Cantu, is transferred for temporary General Duty in Bombay during the rains.

Prisoners' Code of Regulations—Government having been pleased to approve of a code of Rules and Regulations for Station, Garrison and Regimental Cells, the Commander-in-Chief desires that it be promulgated for general information and guidance:—

It will be observed that as no Military Prisons under the Mutiny Act have as yet been established in India, these rules are applicable to all places of Military confinement.

Court Martial, Medical Subordinates—G. O. C. No. 560 of 1867 is cancelled, and the attention of Officers Commanding Divisions, Brigades, and Native Regiments is called to Articles 92, 131 and 146 of the Indian Articles of War.

With reference to G. O. C. C. as per margin, the following transfers and postings in the Quarter Master General's Dept. are ordered:—

No. 475, 26th May 1869. Major B. H. Pottinger, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General, from Ahmedabad to Poona.

No. 475, 2nd June 1869. Captain J. M. Sexton, acting Assistant Quarter Master General, to receive charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Office, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Captain S. L. Fraser, acting Assistant Quarter Master General from Poona to Belgaum, vice Sexton.

Captain J. G. Watts, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Northern Division Army, vice Pottinger.

Captain T. Kelly, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Head Quarters Office.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee	£1 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 sannas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Anglewood	Jameson	Greenock, Jan. 15.
	Dunelm	Denton	Liverpool, Jan. 18.
	Royal Tar	Lloyd	Cardiff, Jan. 9.
	Magnolia	Garwell	London, Feb. 24.
	Abergeldie	Munro	Rangoon, March 24.
	Reunion	Fernand	Bordeaux, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Palmas	Card	Callao.
	British Empire	Owens	Callao.
	Stag	Ellis	Siam.
	Behar (s)	Jones	Sea.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 2 Slieve Donard ..... Thompson ..... Bombay, May 15.
Allahabad ..... Johnwood ..... Melbourne April 6.

DEPARTURES.

June 2 Czarewitch ..... — ..... —
Lady Love ..... — ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 2 Rance ..... — ..... Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

June 1 Cheroke ..... Coffey ..... London.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Panwhere, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to large amount of interesting and useful information.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 8th June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 8	Tuesday	July 20
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 22	,,	Aug. 3
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 10
,,	July 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 11	Friday	July 23
,,	,, 25	,,	Aug. 9
,,	July 9	,,	,, 20

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded via Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

15th June.	9th October.
13th July.	6th November.
10th August.	4th December.
7th September.	

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

June 7th.	September 9th.
July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURRAN—June 7th, in the Fort, the wife of Philip H. Curran, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—June 1st, at Madras, the wife of B. C. Bailey, Esq., Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

STOKES—June 1st, at the Imperial Hotel, Madras, the wife of H. E. Stokes, C.S., of a son.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

THE porters and messengers of our public offices in England are men to be envied. They are respectable, well-paid, and have nothing or little to do; their places are sought after by the "pampered menials of the aristocracy," and if earthly happiness and contentment is the lot of any one class of persons, we should say that it is to be found under their spacious waistcoats. But here, the corresponding class of Government servants called peons, chuprassies or putteewallahs are not so well off; they are the lowest paid class of men who serve the British Government and by no means the idlest. Now, one section of these humble Government servants in Bombay have, as it seems to us, a real genuine grievance to complain of, received by them directly at the hands of the Government of India, the protests and opinion of the Local Government notwithstanding; and as it affords a not uninstructive example of the beneficial supervision of the Supreme Government and the tender care it takes of the public purse, we take the liberty of relating the following story to our readers—apologising, of course, for the low estate of the hero, who is a Collector's peon.

The Collector's peons are of three classes—those who remain at the station Kutcherry, those who travel about in attendance on the Collector and his Assistants, and those who are attached to the subordinate Kucherries of the Mamlutdars in the talookas. These men were numerous and ill-paid, so ill paid that the Government was obliged to allow them compensation batta on account of the badness of the times. Now, this paying so much as pay and so much as batta being an anomaly, when there seem no tokens of the former days of cheapness returning, it occurred to Government to fix the pay at a rate more suitable to present prices than the old rate, and at the same time to do away with all superfluous peons, this being part of a scheme for revising the salaries and fixing the number of subordinate officials generally. Forthwith a gentleman, well known as one of the most rising men in the Civil Service, was appointed Commissioner for the Revision of Subordinate Establishments, and he having made his enquiries and his calculations, in due time submitted his opinion and report, and Government accorded their sanction to the rates fixed for the peons—seven rupees a month for those who remain at the Collector's or Mamlutdar's Kutcherries, eight rupees for those who had to travel about with the Collector's or his Assistants' camp and had probably the additional expense of a separate establishment for their wives and families; superfluous peons were cut down; and a certain number was fixed for each office. This scheme and this scale of pay was sanctioned two years ago by the Local Government and also by the Supreme Government. But this year the great Sir Richard, casting about him for ways and means, and seeking what he might devour in the way of monies accorded to individuals by Government, suddenly discovers that the average pay of a Bombay Collector's peon exceeds the pay of a Collector's peon in the Central Provinces by the monthly sum of two rupees. He, or some sharp subordinate who is acquainted with the principles of Rule of Three, discovers that as the price of grain (according to published returns) in the Central Provinces is to the price of grain (according to published returns) in Bombay so is the average monthly stipend of a peon, about five-and-a-half rupees in the Central Provinces to six-and-a-half rupees; whereas the Bombay peon draws on an average the magnificent sum of seven-and-a-half rupees monthly. Forthwith, ignoring the enquiries of the rising Commissioner, ignoring the opinion of the Bombay Government, the working of this sum is explained to the Bombay Government, who are informed that on and after such a date the Collector's peon in their Presidency must draw an average monthly emolument of six rupees and-a-half, and the wretched peons are all cut one rupee monthly forthwith, and seemingly without hope of redress as long as the wants of Bombay are measured with a Bengal foot-rule.

That the conclusions of the Bengal Government are wrong, we unhesitatingly affirm without wishing to impeach their arithmetic or their power to perform a simple sum in Rule of Three. Our readers all know that it is impossible to get a servant of any sort at the lowest rate fixed—six rupees. Eight rupees may be looked upon as the lowest monthly wages given to domestic servants, such as a punkah coolie and a ghorrawalla. In the Central Provinces we believe it is four, at the most five. The ordinary pay of a butler in this Presidency is fifteen or sixteen rupees, in the Central Provinces ten or twelve, and other servants in like proportion, certainly, as far as we can judge, twenty-five per cent. less than the pay of servants in Bombay. For aught we know to the contrary the Collector's peons in the Central Provinces may be underpaid; we are very certain that, according to Mr. Peile's scale, the peons on this side were not overpaid. Formerly the peons were, like all Government servants, able to get many unlawful perquisites from their position which have now ceased. It was, we believe, customary for the villagers to feed them for nothing, and largess in hard cash was by no means unusual. Increased civilization and a knowledge among the people that, whatever a peon may say, his master does not, as a rule, take his advice or be guided by him in his (the master's) decisions, has certainly stopped this as a practice in Bombay. It is just possible that the Central Provinces, although specially blessed with the light of the great Sir Richard's countenance for five years may not be equally enlightened, and a peon's position may be worth more than five rupees and a-half monthly, the amount set down in Sir Richard's Rule of Three sum. Whatever is (in Bengal) is right, not for Bengal only but for all India—such is our Finance Minister's dictum. We want our peons to be more or less intelligent, to be decently dressed, to be ready to go out in sun and rain; their twenty miles a day if need be; and it would appear to any one who had lived in the Presidency and had employed servants that seven or eight rupees was not an excessive wage. The Bombay Government employs one of their most intelligent officers to enquire into the matter, and he, taking the price of labour into consideration, not altogether unmindful either of the price of grain, settles a certain remuneration which seems fit to the Bombay Government, and that for this remuneration it is very difficult to get fit persons, all Collectors and Assistants can, we think, from their own experience, affirm. "But we have no difficulty in Bengal, and as the price of grain here is to the price of grain with you, so is the pay of peons here to six rupees and-a-half, and therefore that must be right. What can you, with only a Bombay experience, know about the matter?" Thus we read the Bengal Government's Resolution. This may seem a small matter; this rupee more or less pay for these wretched peons, altogether unworthy of an article. We think it by no means a small matter that the Bombay Government should be thus stultified in a purely Local matter without a better reason than that given, or that these poor men should be or think themselves deceived. It ill becomes the British Government to break faith with the humblest of its servants, and it appears to us that in suddenly withdrawing an increase of pay once sanctioned, and which has been drawn by these poor men for two years, faith has been broken with them. The saving is so small as to be almost inappreciable, the evil done is not so. We trust Mr. Ellis will look to this.

CAPTAIN J. P. LEGGATT, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

THE Rev. W. J. Ffennell has been appointed acting Chaplain of Malligaum, visiting the several dependent stations.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Behar" left the port early yesterday morning in search of the mail steamer "Golconda." At the time of going to press, nothing further has been heard of either

WE made a mistake yesterday in saying that Mr. Maxwell Melvill, the new Judge, is a son of Colonel Sir P. M. Melvill. He is a son of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B. D., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Rector of Barnes, and late Principal of the E. I. C. College, Haileybury.

WE have been given to understand that there was an important error in the list of applicants for sites at Toongar which we published a few days ago, the names of the following gentlemen having been omitted after that of Mr. Bird:—Andrew Hay, Esq.; W. B. Mulock, Esq.; Captain La Touche; Mr. Sebastian Pinto; G. Plate, Esq.; W. T. Addis, Esq.; and J. F. Fernandes, Esq.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY has just made the following munificent present to the town:—

2 Very handsome Architectural Fountains, worth £250 each	£ 500
6 Granite Fountains, £120 each	£ 720
27 Iron do. £20 each	£ 540
1 Clock	£ 50
	£ 1,810

Or say Rs. 18,000.

WE learn by the Poona dawk that His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald arrived there from Mahableshwur on Saturday evening and has taken up his residence at Gunnesh Khind. Poona is expected to be unusually full of visitors this season. All the available house accommodation, says the "Deccan Herald," has already been engaged. The weather at present is very enjoyable.

IT appears to have been deemed inexpedient to nominate a General Officer to the Sind Division during the absence of General Sir George Malcolm, Colonel Woolcombe therefore is expected to command the Division during the period that officer may be on furlough.

THE Bangalore walking champion, who undertook to walk a hundred miles in twenty-four miles, and broke down, has arrived at the gaol, if not at the goal. It seems he has been committed to stand his trial at the next sessions of the High Court of Madras on a charge of theft. He lately came from Australia.

THE "Sindian" understands it has been arranged to despatch H. M.'s 82nd Regiment (a detachment of which is at present at Hydrabad) from Aden to England, early in November next.

IT is a curious fact that the most dangerous type of malarious fever known in the island of Mauritius is called "Bombay fever."

THE "Bangalore Herald" startles us with an intimation of an extraordinary invention in tailoring. "Mr. Austin, *the* tailor of Bangalore, has distinguished himself in a very creditable manner. He has succeeded in inventing a 'garment,' consisting of shirt, waistcoat, collar and necktie, all in one. To travellers by land or sea and those who are of a lazy temperament, Mr. Austin's idea will at once commend itself as a very ingenious contrivance."

THE committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Madras Senate, to consider and settle the details of the scheme of Professorships which is to be submitted to Government, have determined that the number of professors to be proposed by the Senate shall be five; and that the subject of Natural Philosophy shall have provision made for it, though not under this general designation.

THE Madras Government has recognised the taking of a census of the town of Madras as an imperial necessity, as well as a municipal one; and proposes to seek the necessary sanction of the Government of India for a State contribution in aid of the census of Rs. 12,500, being half of the estimated cost of the operation.

"A PAINFUL sensation," says the "Englishman" of Friday, "was created throughout the city yes-

erday morning by the report of the de
D. Woods, the Deputy Secretary and
of the Bank of Bengal. Mr. Woods,
died of heat apoplexy. He was found
in his bed at 5 o'clock yesterday mor
died at 8 o'clock. He never rallied or
consciousness. Mr. Woods had been
thirteen years employed in the Bank
where his high character and knowled
ness had made him generally resp
much were his services esteemed, that
occasions he was selected to act as
during the temporary absence of M
His loss will be greatly felt by the
those who did business with the
over which he presided with such succ
tion for so many years."

MR. BRIGHT, at present the Civil and Sessions Judge of Hoogbly, has been appointe
the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Cockerell, no
gistrate, takes over the Judgeship o
until Mr. Wauchope joins the appoin
Cockerell will then continue his d
Assistant Judge.

A CALCUTTA paper says—"Many p
have lately noticed horses being
Calcutta with a sort of white sun
their heads. These useful shades, m
are, we understand, the invention of a
As a protector to a horse during the
day, and in no way interfering with
the driver, they are most useful, and
of air passing between the head ensu
ness and comfort of the horse."

THE Government of India has appr
Medical Inspector-General's propo
examinations of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for
motion to the higher grades biennially, that
on the 1st May and 1st November,
those who may be successful the a
crease of salary from the date of
the term of service qualifying for

Friday's Daily News.

MR. D. F. CARMICHAEL, late Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Gan
course of a tour in the hill tracts of
took the opportunity of visiting the
(Tapta Pani) which lies on the east
Girdhabadi Hill, about eight mi
village of Puramari. The elevat
1,300 feet, and the temperature o
109·5 Faht. He describes the well
paces in diameter, 2 feet deep in the
shallowing to the edge. In the cen
rock supposed to be the residenc
Round about this stone the water is ebullient; it
is quite limpid and has a strong smell and taste
of sulphur. The natives do not attribute any
medicinal virtue to the water, but visitors drink
a mouthful and sprinkle themselves with it as
acts of religious merit. Mr. Carmichael filled six
bottles with it and sent them to the German
Chemist of the Aska Sugar Works, but the quantity was not sufficient for an exhaustive analysis.
He is to visit the spring himself when at leisure.
At a few yards from its source, the water loses
its distinctive character.—*Madras Times.*

SONNET.

THE BAY LEAF.

THE Lords of Thought have laboured for a Crown
Of thy rich, glossy leaves, Immortal Bay;
Spending their energies on Life's Highway,
Blessing Old Worlds and New, to them unknown,
With gifts of matchless Beauty. High renown
Bright, star-like, and undying was their gain,
Ample reward for steadfast toil and pain.
Yet, would not I for all their shining fame,
The rich inheritance of countless years,
Barter my Bay-leaf, plucked when winter's tears
Spangled the trees, and sent me in Love's name
Sent me with fondest message Love could frame
Message which emphasized Fidelity—
"My poor gift means," she wrote, "I change but when die."

Poona, 17th May. TREIZE FEVRIER.

THE LOSS OF THE "CHEDUBA."

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE, and Co., managing agents at Calcutta of the British India Steam Navigation Company, have addressed the following letter to a Calcutta contemporary:—

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in the *Englishman* of to-day and the letter of a citizen regarding the *Cheduba*, we beg to state the following particulars:—

The *Cheduba* left Calcutta for Rangoon on Friday morning 14th May, and
Sandheads on Saturday, at 2 A.M. The weather when the pilot left was fine. Under ordinary circumstances she should have reached Rangoon about noon of the 18th. The *Busheer* left Rangoon on the morning of the 19th, and the agents of the Company there while mentioning the fact of the *Cheduba's* non-arrival expressed no apprehension in regard to her safety.

As the telegraph between this and Rangoon was not working, we did not learn of the *Cheduba's* non-arrival at Rangoon at due date until the arrival of the *Busheer* here, the letters by which vessel were delivered on Monday, 24th ultimo. But the fact of the *Cheduba* being one day overdue when the *Busheer* left Rangoon, did not cause us any apprehension, as we naturally supposed she had met with bad weather, and that possibly the commander had deviated from his course, and would therefore make a longer passage than usual.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 25th, however, we received three telegrams from Rangoon, dated respectively 20th, 21st, and 22nd, all informing us of the non-appearance of the *Cheduba*.

We then became seriously anxious for the safety of the vessel, and would have sent a steamer out in search, notwithstanding that the lapse of time since the cyclone without the *Cheduba* being heard of left little hope of her being afloat, but we found that one of the Company's steamers could not be got ready before Friday 28th, on which day the *Arabia* was leaving for Rangoon and the *Moulmein* for Chittagong and Akyab, and as either of these vessels in the course o her passage (the *Arabia* being instructed to keep to the eastward of the usual course,) would be likely to fall in with the *Cheduba* were she still afloat, we deemed it unnecessary to send a vessel specially in search.

Moreover the *Madras*, which left for Akyab and Rangoon a week after the *Cheduba*, would have been likely to fall in with her in the course of her passage but arrived at Rangoon without any intelligence of her.

Indeed the greater part of the Bay to the eastward and northward of the position in which the *Cheduba* was supposed to be when the cyclone overtook her, as well as all along the coast, has been traversed by the steamers of the Company since the *Cheduba* left, and it is with deep regret we feel ourselves shut up to the conclusion that she foundered in the cyclone of the 16th ultimo.

We may mention that instructions were telegraphed to the *India*, now on her passage from Rangoon, to deviate somewhat from her direct course, so as to search still further for the missing vessel.

SIMLA.

A BALL was given by the members of the United Service Club on Thursday last at the Assembly Rooms, to the ladies of the station. We understand there were about two hundred and fifty present on the occasion. Dancing was kept up to a late hour in the morning.

We hear that private theatricals are on the tapis. The celebrated amateur performer Captain Powell, of the 7th Hussars, is here, and will lend his able assistance. Several ladies will also perform. These theatricals will commence in a few days.

We believe that there have been lately some cases of cholera in the station. One of the first attacked was Dr. Muir, our Inspector General of Hospitals. We are happy to hear that he has entirely recovered his health.

During Wednesday night and the whole of the two following days a most strange haze enveloped Simla, it appeared more like the small dust which follows in the wake of a dust-storm in the plains. We were led to suppose that there had been some disturbance of the elements down below Kalka. The heat continues just as great. On Friday morning clouds overspread the face of the sky, and we anticipated a delightful downpour, but though rain fell, it was so little as hardly to lay the dust, and lasted but a few minutes. We are accustomed to have during March, April, and May a rain-fall of 12 to 18 inches, but this year the fall has not equalled one inch during those months. We fear we shall have a sickly season.

One evil has already arisen from the great scarcity of water, the drains in the bazaar cannot be flushed so frequently as they should, and hence are becoming offensive to promenaders.

We understand it is in contemplation to increase the time allowed to Civil Surgeons to remain at Simla on duty, from two to five years, and to charge them with the duties of sanitary officers. At present the Civil Surgeons are changed every two years, and it is out of the question to expect officers in their position to devise or inaugurate sanitary improvements which they know they cannot themselves carry out, and which their successors may condemn.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette, June 1.*

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The *London Gazette* of yesterday contains numerous appointments to the Order of the Bath, on the occasion of the Queen's birth-day. The list comprises the names of Colonel Alfred Thomas Wild to be Knight of the Grand Cross, and of Colonel Alfred William Lucas, Colonel Henry Holland, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, and Major James Trevener Holland to be Companions of the Bath.

RIOT IN FLINTSHIRE.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

A local riot took place yesterday at Mold in Flintshire, and it was necessary to call out the military. Four persons were shot dead and many others were injured.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Franco-Belgian Railway question have gone to Paris.

THE LIFE PEERAGE BILL.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

Earl Russell's Life Peerage Bill passed the House of Lords last night. The Earl agreed to the creation of two, instead of four Peers annually.

Lord Broughton and Sir Robert Clifton are dead.

AMERICA.

It is reported that President Grant has disapproved Mr. Senator Sumner's recent speech.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 22nd May reached Suez to-day.

ENGL

BABOODOM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The announcement of the success of three Bengali candidates in the last Civil Service examination marks another stage in the rapid progress of civilization in India during the last ten years, and adds one more to the many difficult political questions with which the Government of Lord Mayo will probably be called upon to deal. What will they do with them? Will Bhose come out as a philanthropic apostle of civilization, whom future generations on the North-East Frontier will bless, as the Sonthals bless Cleveland; while Ghose, the sagacious district officer, balances with fine tact the rival claims of landlord and tenant in Oudh; and Bo[illegible] the stern political, curbs the turbulent mountaineers of the Peshawur district? If not, what will they do with them? We appeal to the pride of Babooдom not to accept the imputation of unfitness (on men who have manifested by competition their superiority in the governing faculty to many English youths) which would be conveyed by the retention of Bengali civilians in the neighbourhood of the great centres, and their restriction to judicial employ. Now that they have won their way into the governing ranks, it is but simple justice that the Baboos should have the opportunity of manifesting, in the districts and among the people, their equality with Brown, Jones and Robinson, which they have already proved in the Examination Hall. Why should not Ghose ride forth (in his palkee) with the district notables around him, to check by his personal influence and moral superiority that [illegible] dispute between the Rajpoot Thakoors which [illegible] point of leading to bloodshed, and induce Brown and Jones have often done [illegible] the arbitration with confidence to [illegible] known integrity and impartiality of [illegible] gali hakim? Or, what is to prevent Ba[illegible] dashing out fifty miles to the frontier on [illegible] sowars' horses, to rally by his presence [illegible] the hardy Afghans of his border villag[illegible] the raid of a hostile tribe? Why is [illegible] moral and physical inferiority to be p[illegible] Bengali, and cause him to be pityin[illegible] to the pleasantest and easiest berth[illegible] healthiest stations, lest he should b[illegible] puppet of great land-owners in Oudh, [illegible] ing-stock by the peasantry of the Punjab, [illegible] ed by fever in Assam! while his English co[illegible] all the difficulties and dangers and disag[illegible] themselves? Is it merely because English gentlemen are supposed—a fallacy disproved at the recent competition—to excel Bengalis in certain qualifications which, for ruling the numerous races of this continent, are indispensable? Besides the implied slur on the "Baboo" morale and physique, in depriving him of his share of the arduous honours of administrative employment in places where he cannot easily be supported and watched, there is another very important consideration. It will soon be impracticable to confine native civilians to judicial duties at the centres of Government. This year only three have passed; but five years hence they will probably be one-half the entire number; and ten years hence very possibly, to the disgust of the British *paterfamilias*, this deprived of an opening for his boys, the whole of the successful competitors will be Bengalis. The cream of Bengali intellect is certainly superior, at the examination table, to that of the third-rate English middle class; and ambition, jealousy, and possibly an eye to pickings, will cause the aforesaid cream to spare neither time nor money to attain a position in which they will rule classes hitherto their masters, and manifest their equality with the European in administrative capacity, as well as in intellect. When this desirable result is attained, Conservative prejudice must of course give way, and Bengali men of the pen be reported qualified to administer the dominions which have recently been wrested from men of the sword. We may then congratulate the Baboo in having succeeded, like Phæthon, in grasping the reins of power, and constituted himself for the time being into a very pretty imitation of Phœbus Apollo; whether with the same result it behoves us not to say. —*Pioneer.*

LIABILITY OF HALF-PAY OFFICERS TO BE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL.

[illegible] question of Captain Rintoul and the liability of [illegible] Officers to trial by court martial is about to [illegible] before Parliament. It may be well for [illegible] to call to mind the circumstances of the [illegible] of Captain Rintoul, which led to the [illegible] Mr. Close, the [illegible] Mutiny Act.

[illegible] as deserter [illegible] issued by Sir W. [illegible] at War, for convening a court-martial, at which four out of the five officers taken prisoners were arraigned, and sentenced to be shot to death as deserters, a sentence which, in due course of time, was executed against them. The officer who escaped punishment was shown to have resigned his commission before joining the Pretender, and, therefore, he was not brought to trial.

The legality of these proceedings became a subject of controversy, in 1870, when Sir W. Pulteney (speaking in the House of Lords as Earl of Bath) excused himself for having issued the orders, and expressed his opinion that, though no doubt the prisoners were guilty of treason and liable to the punishment of death, yet that they were not properly tried under the Mutiny Act for the crime of desertion.

In 1747 the subject was dealt within the Mutiny Act. The last clause in the Act recited "that it might be otherwise doubtful whether the reduced officers on half-pay were within the intent and meaning of the Act," and then made reduced officers liable at all times "to all the penalties and punishments mentioned in the Act," and declared "that they should in all respects whatsoever be holden to be within the intent and meaning of every part of the Act during the continuance of the same."

In 1749 a debate arose, and opinions were so strongly expressed that the clause was withdrawn. Efforts to have it reinserted in the following year failed of success.

In 1775 the question was revived by the arraignment before a court-martial of General Ross (an officer on half pay), whose offence appears to have been writing and sending a letter reflecting upon one General Boyd. The Court, on its assembling, adjourned, that the opinion of the twelve judges might be taken on the question of the prisoner's liability to trial by a court-martial. Their opinion was "that neither his warrant as a general officer nor his annuity of half pay rendered him 'obnoxious' to military trial. The General was thereupon discharged from the custody of the Marshal, and the Court dissolved.

In consequence of this decision the Secretary at War proposed to alter the Mutiny Act, but the Cabinet declined to sanction any amendment relating to half-pay officers.

"Downing-street, Sunday, March 12, 1786 (half-past 4 P.M.). Dear Sir,—Having consulted the Cabinet relative to the alterations suggested in the Mutiny Bill, I find it to be their opinion that there can be no objection to the words proposed by Sir Charles Gould for the purpose of including brevet officers under the general description of commissioned officers, but they think it more prudent to omit other clauses respecting officers on half-pay, at least for the present.—I am, dear Sir, most sincerely yours, W. Pitt. Sir George Yonge."

The other amendment made was comparatively unimportant. In the Act of 1785 the persons liable were, "any mustered or in pay as an officer," and in the Act of 1786 they were, "any who is or shall be commissioned or in pay as an officer." Parliament was then jealous of any encroachment upon the liberty of the subject, and these words were strongly opposed in the years 1766 and 1767, but they stand in the Mutiny Act at the present time (1868.) It may, therefore, be assumed that half-pay officers as such, and without military employment, are not liable to the Mutiny Act.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS ORDER.

The following order, dated 20th May, was passed by the Madras Government in reply to an enquiry by the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, whether apothecaries and hospital assistants are to be brought under the operation of the order limiting tenure of office to fifty-five years of age:—"It is understood that the youths selected for the subordinate medical establishment are employed at the ages of 18, 19, and 20. Assuming 20 to be the minimum age, an apothecary or hospital assistant will have served 35 years when he has attained the age of 55. His Excellency the Governor Council, considering the duties of an apothecary, or pital assistant, to be in some respects, in regard to ciency, of a more serious and important nature than those of clerk in a public office, and that the slightest oversight or neglect might be attended with most lamentable consequences, is of opinion that the enforcement of the order referred to by the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, in respect of members of the subordinate medical establishment, who have been employed for a period of thirty-five years, will not only be a measure in the interests of the public service, but also a measure of justice to the other efficient members of the establishment."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Broach, 6th, 4-45 P.M.—Right Baroda lines.
Mahableshwar, 7th, 1 P.M.—Office closed this day.
Kurrachee, 7th, 11-46 A.M.—Cable right to Suez; line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 3rd June, via Russia, 29th May.

BOMBAY.

Passengers by the English Mail.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ellora*, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Towers, Mrs. Morante and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hastings, Mr. Robert Skinner, Mrs. Dunk and child, Lieutenant Day, R. A., Major Knight, and Captain J. P. Leggatt.

For Marseilles.—Mr. M. Massey, Mr. S. W. Scott, Mr. Seale, Dr. Scott, 18th Hussars, Mr. G. S. Castle, and Lieut. Reynolds.

For Suez.—Mr. R. C. Antrobus.

To a Correspondent.—"A Volunteer Young Baboo," who takes care to conceal his name, should communicate direct with Mr. Moroba Cannoba.

Weather Report.—We learn from a private letter that heavy rain, attended with thunder and lightning, fell at Damaun on the 3rd instant.

Attempting to Cheat.—The Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday sentenced one John Waterman, a clerk, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for attempting to cheat Treacher and Co., Limited.

Suit on a Promissory Note.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, H. Bomanjee, Touche, and Co., sued Thucker Gangjee Cooverjee to recover Rs. 1,000, the amount of a promissory [illegible] dated 7th July 1868, payable on demand. The [illegible] the defendant's immediate superior, gave him a very good character. The Magistrate therefore dismissed the charge.

Insolvency of D. T. Stewart.—The application of D. T. Stewart for the benefit of the Insolvent Act was heard yesterday by Mr. Justice Westropp. Mr. Branson appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Scoble for Edulje Shapoorjee, an opposing creditor; and Mr. J. Bapty appeared personally, but was not heard, as he had not given notice of his opposition. After a lengthened examination of the insolvent, the Commissioner dismissed the petition. Our report is deferred.

Small Cause Court.—The business of the Bombay Small Cause Court is increasing rapidly. We are told that more than two hundred new suits were filed in the course of yesterday. There were in all 224 cases on the cause list yesterday; of these 14 were before Mr. O'Leary, 107 before Mr. Spencer, and 13 before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. The newly appointed Judge in room of Mr. Moroba Cannoba has not yet arrived in Bombay.

A Vagrant European.—John Shea, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with begging, or applying for alms near the Elphinstone Circle. Mr. Constable Sweeney said that on Sunday, between 4 and 5 P.M. a gentleman was walking towards the Town Hall, and Shea was following him, asking for alms. The gentleman spoke to Mr. Sweeney about the man's conduct. As soon as Shea saw the constable he began to run away, but Mr. Sweeney pursued and secured him. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to pay a fine of seven rupees, or, in default of payment, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

The Bill Collector of Mr. Soundy.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Mahadhoo Laxamon, formerly a bill collector in the employ of Mr. A. F. Soundy, was brought up on remand and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 205. As we have already mentioned, about three years ago Mr. Soundy laid an information against the man before Mr. Barton, and obtained a warrant for his apprehension. He was apprehended by the police last week, and was remanded to gaol till yesterday. The Magistrate reduced the amount to Rs. 50, with view to bring the case within his jurisdiction; and the charge being proved against the prisoner, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday last, one Hormusjee Dosabhoy, a dealer in carriages and horses, applied for an apprehension warrant against one Premjee Kurumsee, under the following circumstances:—On the 1st March last, the prisoner went to complainant, told him that there was a wedding ceremony at his house, and requested him to lend him chairs. He lent him ten chairs, of the collective value of Rs. 30. About five days ago, one Cowasjee informed him that these chairs were for sale in a shop at Coombarwada. Complainant went there and saw the chairs in a room. He charged the prisoner with criminal breach of trust, and applied for a warrant, which was granted.

Death of Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy, of Poona.—We ("Deccan Herald") regret to announce that Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy, one of the oldest and most respected of the Parsee community of Poona, has just passed away from amongst us. The deceased gentleman was an old and faithful servant of Government. He entered the service in 1825 as clerk in the Collector's office at Sholapore, and on its abolition in 1827 joined the postal department, and was promoted to the highest grade, that of Inspecting Post Master, which post he held up to 1857, when he retired on his pension. The whole course of his long career of 32 years' public service was marked by a zeal and fidelity which always called forth the highest approbation. This melancholy occurrence took place on the night of Saturday, 5th instant.

Action for Professional Services.—A case was called on in the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, in which Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitors, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. Adolphe Gabriel, dentist, was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 338-5, being the balance due for work done and professional services rendered by plaintiffs to defendant, and for money paid by the former at latter's request. Mr. Winter appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; the defendant in person. After hearing the statements of the respective parties, the Court gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 288. The defendant expressed his inability to pay the amount in the usual time, stating as his reason that this was his "dull season." He therefore asked three months' time to pay the same. The Judge enquired whether Mr. Winter was willing to comply with defendant's request. Mr. Winter said that as the defendant intended to leave Bombay, he would not give him any time. Mr. Gabriel said that it was not his intention at present to leave Bombay. The Judge told the defendant to pay the money in three instalments.

Portuguese Literary Society.—The second anniversary meeting of the Literary Society called "A Sociedade dos Amigos dos Littras" took place, as was announced, on Saturday last, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at Dhobie Talao. The hall was almost full; and amongst those present were Rev. A. A. Lobo, Vicar of the Church of N. Senhora de Saude, Rev. Monte, Messrs. M. Quadros and John Barretto, Drs. Gomes, D. de Souza, and Cunha, &c. The secretary, Mr. P. D. Rozario, read a report, in which it was stated that during last year 45 lectures had been delivered on different subjects, and the number of the members had increased from 77 to 157. After appropriate speeches by the vice presidents, Rev. A. A. de Costa and Mr. P. A. W. de Conceicao, the president, Dr. J. N. Fonseca, congratulated the members on their having publicly assembled to celebrate the second anniversary of their Society. He exposed the disadvantages of ignorance, whose evil effects, he was sorry to think, were still to be seen amongst the Portuguese; and he wound up by appealing to the Goa and Bombay Portuguese to cast away the imaginary differences between them and join in a bond of friendship which would be the most effectual means of raising them again to the position they should have maintained from the first. The Framjee Cowasjee Institute had kindly placed the hall at the disposal of the Society for the occasion.

Mr. John F. Hutchinson.—The "East Goftar" of last Sunday has the following relative to the appointment of Mr. Hutchinson as Assistant Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and Assessor of Rates and Taxes:—"One of the several matters coming before the Bench of Justices for consideration on Wednesday next is the nomination of Mr. Hutchinson as Assessor and Assistant Municipal Commissioner. About three or four years ago the city of Bombay was divided into wards, each under the control of one superintendent, but the experience of four years has shown the inexpediency of the system; and at the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Assessing Department has been separated from that of the collection. Accordingly by Mr. Hutchinson has been appointed assessor of Municipal rates and taxes, and Mr. Hormusji Bapoojee Vicajee collector of the same, both with the additional power of an Assistant Municipal Commissioner, on a salary of Rs. 600 each. In pursuance of the law, Mr. Hutchinson's nomination will have to be confirmed by the Bench. Whatever may be said of the past mismanagement of the Municipality, we are sanguine that Mr. Hutchinson's accession to power will result in improvement of Municipal affairs. He served under the defunct Board of Conservancy, and was one of the three Commissioners under the late régime. In his latter capacity he conducted the business with such zeal, intelligence, and economy, that his services were publicly recognised by the Bench. We are confident therefore that when his appointment comes on for consideration the Justices will confirm the same."

Wholesale Cheating.—Hajee Joonus Hajee Isaak, a dealer in Europe goods, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday and laid the following information:—"I am a dealer in Europe goods, and keep a shop near Jakaria's Musjid. I know one Mahomed Ali Abdool Ali. He came to my shop for the first time on Monday last at 4 o'clock P.M., and asked me if I had on hand cloth umbrellas and French paper for sale. I replied in the affirmative, and he asked me to sell to him two boxes of the former and seven of the latter, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,250. I did accordingly, and the defendant requested me to give him credit for the amount till evening. I refused, whereupon he asked me to send a man with him to fetch the money. I directed my shop boy, Abdool Lutiff Ibrahim, to accompany defendant to his shop, which, defendant had told me, was in Sootar Chawl, and to get from him Rs. 1,250. Defendant, accompanied by my said servant, then left with the goods. In about half an hour my servant returned without money, and gave me certain information in consequence of which I sent him over again in the evening to defendant's shop. On this occasion also he returned without money. In consequence of this, I repeatedly sent my servant to defendant's shop to fetch the money, but on all occasions he returned without it, and gave me information which led me to suspect some foul play, and this morning I, accompanied by my servant, went over to defendant's shop, which we found was closed. We further received some information with regard to my goods, and I directed my servant to go to the Tardeo Railway Station and make the necessary enquiries. He returned shortly afterwards and told me the result of his enquiries. From what he told me I have reason to believe that my said goods have been despatched by rail to Neriad in the Surat district and to Ahmedabad by defendant. I have also made endeavours to find out the defendant, but he is nowhere forthcoming. I charge the said Mahomed Ali Abdool Ali with cheating, and pray that warrants may be issued, one for his apprehension, and the other for the seizure of the said goods, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application.

About a dozen other similar informations are to be laid against the same prisoner.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 6th, 4 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south strong, thermometer 86, rain 66 cents.

Carwar, 6th, 4 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southerly squalls, thermometer 79, barometer 39, rain 83 cents.

Paumben, 6th.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29-90.

Mangalore, 5th, 4-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west by south, thermometer 83·50, rain 2 inches.

Kolapore, 6th, 12 noon.—Weather pretty fair, wind high south-west, thermometer 80, rain slight, rain yesterday evening.

Cochin, 6th, 7-59 A.M.—Weather rainy, sky cumulus, wind south-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·982, rain 99 cents.

Cannanore, 6th, 8 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·975, rain 1 inch 71 cents.

Vingorla, 7th, 8-40 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south strong, thermometer 83, rain 1 inch 4 cents.

Carwar, 7th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 81, barometer 29·98, rain 27 cents.

Kolapore, 7th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

STEAMER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrived from [illegible] 7th, 7-28 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Dalhousie" arrived at Bassidore.

TELEGRAMS TO AMERICA.

From the 1st of June, the charge from London to the undermentioned States for messages of ten words, including the sender's and receiver's addresses, has been fixed at twenty rupees, and for each additional word two rupees:—Canada, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

From the 1st of June, the American cable rate for ten words from London to New York has been reduced to forty shillings. Four shillings will be charged for each extra word. No free words allowed in the address.

INSOLVENCY COURT—7th June.

(Before Mr. Justice Westropp, Commissioner.)

Discharges Granted.

The following insolvents were not opposed and received their discharges:—Cuppoorchund Pitamber, Vurdman Pitamber, and Abaychund Pitamber; liabilites Rs. 20,246, assets Rs. 32 good, and Rs. 631 bad. Insolvents were merchants, and a deal of their losses were attributed to cotton and share transactions. Gunputrao Rowjee, a clerk, whose salary was Rs. 55 a month, and his liabilites Rs.3,078, with no assets. Bhanjee Ragowjee, a liquor-seller, whose liabilities were Rs. 3,737. Jeewa Vuzeer, Rutna Hurka, and Rajobac, cart drivers, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 5,959, and which they said was mostly for interest to Marwarees. Khutree Ismail Moosa, a dyer, with debts, to the amount of Rs. 2,870. Gopall Jadowjee, a broker, with Rs. 2,540 of liabilites.

In Re Dewjee Premjee.

In this case the debts were to different firms in the mofussil, not one creditor belonging to Bombay. The Commissioner said this was not a case for the Bombay Insolvency Court, and accordingly dismissed the petition. Insolvent remarked that the creditors had come to Bombay and were proceeding against him when he filed his petition; but the Commissioner said it would be time enough to apply to the Bombay Court when it had given any decree against him.

In Re Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

Mr. Scoble appeared on behalf of this insolvent, and said he was instructed to ask leave to file a transcript of the schedule of the insolvent. He obtained leave some time ago to amend his schedule, and the amendments were so numerous that the original schedule would not contain them—so that in point of fact he had to ask leave to withdraw the first schedule and file a second.

The Commissioner—You may file a new schedule on new paper, but it will be an amended schedule. The old schedule will appear in black and the amendments in red ink.

In Re Munjee Khurbumsey.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 14,599 and his assets Rs. 10,290 good. The hearing had formerly been postponed so as to give the insolvent an opportunity of compromising with his creditors. He appeared to-day and stated that he had compromised with twenty-two of his creditors including the two opposing ones, and asked a further postponement in order to arrange with the others. The postponement was granted.

In Re Sorabjee Shapoorjee.

Mr. Taylor appeared on behalf of Mr. Shreechrustna Narayen, the opposing creditor, and stated that the insolvent's liabilities were entered at Rs. 1,661, while on the opposite side the entries were all in the ominous word "none." There was only one creditor, and he was a judgment creditor. Decree had been given as his petition had been filed, and now this application was to nullify that decree. Insolvent had been a house agent for Shreechrustna, and kept a liquor shop, and must have had other creditors, but nothing was filed concerning them. One item in the schedule was Rs. 1,006 paid to a sepoy at Rs. 11 per month. There had been four chawls and two houses under his charge, with about 40 or 50 tenants, but all he had given regarding them was a couple of books with names of tenants, but no figures.

After an examination of the bankrupt, a discharge was granted.

In Re Crustna Essoojee, Ballajee Essoojee, and Rowjee Bapoojee.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 3,699, and the assets Rs. 151 good, and Rs. 410 bad. A Marwaree creditor opposed, and engaged the Court for upwards of half an hour with reference to a difference of Rs. 2. He wished to show that Rowjee had ornaments and property in a shop, but insolvent said the woman that had the ornaments and kept the shop was not his wife, but a prostitute. The insolvents were discharged.

In Re Balchrustna Bhaskerjee.

This insolvent was a contractor, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 11,345, and assets to Rs. 3,450 bad.

Mr. Macpherson appeared in behalf of insolvent, and stated that the opposition was withdrawn, and that this was a first insolvency.

Discharge was granted.

In Re Lukmidass Canjee and Pragjee Lukmidass.

The liabilities of these insolvents were Rs. 6,740, and their assets were valued at Rs. 2,388 bad. The opposition had been withdrawn, and the insolvents were discharged.

In Re Eduljee Sorabjee.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 1,329, and as the opposition was withdrawn, the Commissioner said a discharge would be granted this time, but insolvent had better take care for the future.

With the exception of the case of D. T. Stewart (of which our report is deferred), the other cases were trifling.

FORT POLICE COURT—7th June.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—John Sweeney and five other seamen of the British ship *Elizabeth Fry* were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.—Twenty-one native seamen of the ship *North Greenne* were sentenced in a like manner for a similar offence.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

Several chapters of the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1868, now in the press, have just been printed for circulation amongst the Justices. We extract a table exhibiting the outstandings on 31st March 1869 for every rate and tax for every year, and also a chapter on changes proposed for the collection of rates and taxes:—

The following table tabulates the above details and exhibits at one glance the outstandings on 31st March 1869 for every rate and tax for every year:—

Abstract of Outstanding Balances of all Rates and Taxes for 1868 and previous years on 31st March 1869.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	8	3	2	4	2
Police Rate	9	6	4	2	11
Lighting Rate	11	9	10	9	4
Water Rate	12	1	3	9	4
Wheel Tax	14	4	4	3	10
Halalcore Cess	14	2	10	13	4
Total	8,976	11,554	46,562	1,15,796	1,82,890
	15	15	16	0	8
	9	4	7	7	3
	0	4	0	0	7
	0	7	8	0	4
	0	8	0	10	4
	0	4	1	5	2
	0	0	7	6	2
	0	0	4	7	3
	0	0	9	5	4
	0	0	7	4	4
	0	0	5	6	4
	0	0	6	5	4
	0	0	9	9	3
	0	0	13	6	3
	0	0	13	8	3
	0	0	13	13	3
	0	0	14	13	2
	0	0	14	12	2
	0	0	15	0	2
	0	0	14	8	3

Thus it will be seen that by extraordinary exertions during the last nine months, the outstandings on former years have on the 31st March 1869 been reduced to a lower point than they have reached since 1862.

With what pain and trouble to the public this end has been accomplished let these figures show:—

Issued in 1868. Notices.	Distress Warrants		Issued in 1st Quarter of 1869. Notices.	Distress Warrants.
3,653	675	For House Rate arrears.	1,026	179
8,840	3,627	For Police, Lighting, & Halalcore cess (collected in one bill)	1,634	419
1,602	297	For Water Rate	397	99
451	195	For Wheel Tax	163	12
14,546	4,794	Total.	Total	3,220 709

It will thus be seen that of the enormous number of notices of demand (17,766) and Distress Warrants (5,503) which have been required in the past 15 months, no less than 10,474 Notices and 4,046 Distress Warrants were for Occupiers' Rates.

There yet remain an immense number of both Notices and Warrants to be enforced. They are being steadily worked out, and another three months should see the file almost clear.

It will be interesting to compare the above results with the estimates given by me in reply to the Honourable Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy at the Select Committee of the Legislative Council (see page 31 of Committee's Report 4 (*a*) when I stated as follows:—

"I estimate that the whole of the outstandings for 1866 (and previous years) *may* be irrecoverable, *viz.* Rs. 24,126.

"I assume also that all the outstandings of Police Rate for 1867 may be irrecoverable, viz. Rs. 26,656. Also Lighting Rate for 1867, Rs. 15,316. Also Halalcore Cess for last half of 1867, Rs. 17,583. Also half the Water Rate for 1867, Rs. 8,709; and half the Wheel Tax, Rs. 1,401. Total *estimated* bad debts for three years out of actual assessments Rs. 69,665."

In the above reply, it will be observed I take no account of arrears for 1868.

Now let us see how far the actual figures on 31st March 1869 justify my estimate that Rs. 69,665 would be finally irrecoverable for 1867 and previous years. It appears that

on 31st March 1869 the arrears for 1865 amounted to	Rs.	8,976 9 0
for 1866	,,	,, 11,554 15 4
for 1867	,,	,, 46,562 15 4
	Rs.	67,094 7 8

so that if the whole of these arrears were written off at once we should still be in a better position by about Rs. 2,500 than my estimate aforesaid.

But there is no reason why a considerable portion of these arrears may not yet be recoverable, especially for 1867, for whereas only Rs. 2,642 of the outstandings are for 1868, for whereas only Rs. 2,642 against original estimate in December Rs. 6,665.

I suppose, however, to report progress each quarter.

On the other hand, the deficiency in income by reason of the estimate of income exceeding actual realizations has increased solely because the License Tax has not finally yielded what was anticipated.

In my reply to the Honourable Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, estimated the deficiency as follows:—

	Rs.
In Halalcore Cess prior to 1st July 1867	79,613
In license Tax	1,50,000
	2,29,613

The figures for Halalcore Cess remain unaltered, but the License Tax returns as compared with estimate are as follows:—

My original Budget estimate for 1868	Rs.	3,25,000 0 0
Revised estimate by the Finance Committee and the Bench	,,	4,00,000 0 0
Deduct Income of the year 1868 to 31st March 1869	,,	2,11,663 8 0
Deficiency as compared with estimate	,,	1,88,336 8 0
Ditto Halalcore Cess prior to 1st July 1867	,,	79,613 0 0
Add revised estimate of Bad Debts	,,	32,642 0 0
Original estimate by me before Select Committee of Legislative Council (see page 31, 4 (*a*) of Committee's Report	,,	3,00,591 8 0
Difference	,,	3,23,704 0 0
		23,112 8 0

Thus our position on 31st March 1869 will be better than I expected by Rs. 23,112-8-0, notwithstanding a large deficiency on the License Tax.

CHANGES PROPOSED FOR COLLECTION OF RATES AND TAXES.

We have now had 3 years' experience of the system of recovering rates from occupiers—a system which was introduced by the legislature without the least previous inquiry as to whether it would be suited to this country, or to the special circumstances of Bombay. Making every allowance for alleged lack of supervision and mismanagement, can any body seriously advocate the continuance of the system?

To our own testimony and experience let me add that of Calcutta, where, be it observed, they have as yet but small experience of Occupiers' Rates, having only recently imposed a Police Rate, and having no Halalcore Cess.

The Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta, in his report for last year, says already of the Lighting Rates: "Owing to the frequent change of residents its collection is attended with more difficulty than that of the House Rate, which is payable by owners; whilst the circumstances of the people having often to pay the rate on two bills for the respective portions of their occupancy of two different houses within the same quarter, entails much trouble on the Collector and on the Bill establishment."

And of the Police Rates he writes: "Owing to the same difficulty as is experienced in the collection of the Lighting Rate Rs. 39,142 had to be remitted and cancelled as unrealizable arrears."

And these difficulties are experienced in Calcutta, where a population only half as large as ours is accommodated in double the number of dwellings!!!!

I apprehend all will concede that what we should aim to secure is the simplest possible system of assessment and collection with the minimum risk of cost, minimum annoyance to the public, and minimum cost.

The system we have is the most complicated that could be devised, and involves the maximum risk of loss with maximum cost and annoyance to the public.

What kind of a system is this that requires an army of bill collectors, hundreds of thousands of bills, thousands of notices of demand, and thousands of warrants? Observe, that out of a gross total of notices of demand, of 17,766 no less than 10,474 were for these Occupiers' Rates!! So with warrants: out of an aggregate of 5,503 warrants, 4,046 are for Occupiers' Rates!!

I again ask why this absurd system should be allowed to continue a day longer than is necessary to obtain an alteration in the law? Does *any one* benefit by it excepting the army of receivers, who are let loose, locust-like, to feed upon the multitude?

Does not *every* one lose by it? because the greater the risk and loss from bad debts, the greater the expense and difficulty of recovery, the higher the rate of taxation to cover the risk and cost, and so pay for the waste of the town.

I do not propose, as some think, that the house owners should recover all the Occupiers' Rates for nothing—that would be obviously unfair. What I would say to the owner is,—"My good sir, you have in your house a number of tenants whom it is difficult for me to get at or find when I want to recover Municipal dues. On the other hand, you have machinery always on the spot for the collection of your rents. Your agents know all the tenants, and can always obtain access to them. You can consequently recover my rates with your own rents at a much smaller cost than I can recover them independently, and with little or no risk of loss. It is your interest and mine that these Occupiers' Rates and all Municipal rates shall be recovered promptly and at a low cost. Let us then make a bargain. Do you pay all the Occupiers' Rates to me with your house or owner's rate, and I will allow you a deduction of so much per cent. for the trouble of recovery.

Surely no reasonable man would object to this.

To make matters more simple I would even consolidate the rates into one lump rate—so much per cent. to owners, so much per cent. to occupiers; and I would offer a percentage deduction to any one who chose to pay his rates for a year once for all in advance. Then, again, I would simplify the mode of demand. I see no need of a bill, and also of a notice of demand, and afterwards a warrant. It will be sufficient that the bill should contain a note in Marathi, Guzerattee, and English, stating that if the bill be not paid within 15 days a warrant will follow without further notice. It is my firm belief that notices of demand are mere engines of oppression and extortion.

Then I would ask Government to allow us, when the above system is in force, to utilize the Collecting Establishments of the Collector of Bombay, paying a fixed percentage to Government by way of commission.

The Collector of Bombay already has a considerable staff travelling over the same ground as our receivers; why not let that staff be increased, and all recoveries made by it paid direct into the account of the Municipal Fund at the Bank?

We could then concentrate our energies on assessment of all kinds, handing bills, as prepared, to the Collector for recovery.

Already the principle is agreed to by Government in other items of revenue; for the Customs Department recovers Tobacco and Snuff Duties and Town Duties, and the Collector of Income Tax recovers the Municipal Certificate Tax.

There is but one department which the Collector of Bombay could not deal with, and it is one in which there is at present many a door for evasion and roguery; but happily it could be dealt with by the Commissioner of Police. I allude to the establishment known as the Tent Establishment for the collection of Wheel Tax from labour carts and public conveyances.

The Commissioner of Police annually issues licenses and recovers license fees for all these conveyances. Why should not he at the same time recover the Wheel Tax in advance for the whole year, making refunds afterwards should any conveyances leave the island or become useless?

Until this plan is adopted numbers of these conveyances, labour carts especially, will evade the tax, and the door to fraud will remain open.

I take the opportunity of observing, that the plan of recovering rates and taxes in advance is not so barbarous as some would allege it to be. Mr. Lowe has just adopted the plan in England, and it has been accepted without murmur, as alike reasonable and just.

In concluding my remarks on this subject, I would express a hope that my suggestions may meet with early and earnest consideration. They are based on 3 years of harassing and painful experience, and have not been put forward without much anxious thought.

MUNICIPAL OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

The following statement of the outstanding balances is brought down to a later date than the one given above:—

For	On 31st March 1869.	On 31st May 1869.
1865	8,976 9 0	8,976 9 0
1866	11,554 15 4	10,544 11 10
1867	46,562 15 4	38,061 5 8
	67,094 7 8	57,582 10 6
1868	1,15,796 0 7	88,278 0 8
	Rs. 1,82,890 8 3	Rs. 1,45,860 11 2

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The advance in the rate of discount on May 6 from 4 to 4½ per cent. was followed by the publication of a poor bank return, showing a large decrease in the bullion, and a still larger diminution in the reserve The immediate inference was that another advance would be made either to 5 or to 5½ per cent. This prospect produced little or no effect upon the commercial demand for money; but it created a semi-panic upon the Stock Exchange, with extremely unsettled markets for several days. It fell upon a market full of foreign stocks, either bought speculatively or held upon borrowed money, and it induced many of the banks to call in their loans and advances. There was consequently a rush of sales, with the result of a fall in the prices of several descriptions, and at one time there appeared to be grounds for apprehending serious consequences. Two circumstances, however, interposed to mitigate or to check them. One was the sharp operation of the new minimum which brought capital here from the continent; and the other the appearance of continental purchasers of the foreign stocks at the prices to which they had fallen. So sooner was this perceived than the banks regained confidence, and intimated their willingness to renew their loans; and so several days the Lombard-street week passed away. For bills under 5 per cent. even of the primest quality; but the bank having, on May 13, made no change in the rate of discount, they lowered their terms to 4½— at which, however, there is no particular demand.

All the stock markets have been depressed owing to the state of the money market; and a decline has been established almost generally, though on May 13th there were some signs of improvement. The depression was increased by the commencement of the fortnightly settlement, which induced one or two failures of small speculators. Indian guaranteed stocks have declined.

The *Economist* says that the momentary peculiarities of the money market are very clear. For a considerable time after the rate was raised to 4 per cent. the market rate did not closely follow the bank rate—the interval between them was considerable. In consequence the discount business of the bank has been very small, and the strain has been thrown on what in New York they would call the "street," or bill brokers and bankers. The natural effect of this has been the reduction in the private deposits of the Bank of England—the private bankers having used up much of their spare money. Under these circumstances a rise in the Bank rate is far more important than it was lately. The competitors of the bank are weak; all other dealers will follow the price it names; it

THE ENGLISH CLERGY AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

A MEETING, convened by the two archbishops, was held on May 10, at Lambeth-palace. It was a meeting of deans, and there were present Dr. Mansel, Dean of St. Paul's; Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster; Dr. Alford, Dean of Canterbury; Dr. Duncombe, Dean of York; Dr. Law, Dean of Gloucester; Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester; Dr. Boyd, Dean of Exeter; Dr. Bowers, Dean of Manchester; Dr. Hamilton, Dean of Salisbury; Dr. Goodwin, Dean of Ely; Dr. Saunders, Dean of Peterborough; and Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle. Some of the other deans were incapacitated by age and infirmity from being present. The Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the discussion with some references to the perilous position of the Church, and the necessity of correcting existing anomalies. The Dean of York opposed this view of the case, and contended that the present decanal system was unimpeachable, a view which was also warmly supported by the Deans of Exeter and Chester. The Dean of St. Paul's bore testimony to the fact that the duties of his office made it the reverse of a sinecure. The Deans of Canterbury, Westminster, Carlisle, and others spoke, and the general result was that they declined to accept the archiepiscopal suggestion that reforms were desirable, upon which the archbishop proposed that a committee should be appointed to meet at Lambeth-palace. The committee appointed consisted of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Deans of Canterbury, York, St. Paul's, and Westminster, and it was arranged that any of the deans who might be disposed to attend the meeting, should be considered as belonging to the committee. It was stated that a scheme for suppressing two canonries in each cathedral for educational purposes or the increase of small livings has been resolved upon by Mr. Gladstone's Government.

TAYLOR v. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE trial of this case occupied the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and a special jury two days. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Keane, Q.C., and Mr. Lumley Smith were counsel for the plaintiff; Sir John Karslake, Q.C., Mr. Watkin Williams, and Mr. M'Leod for the defendants. The following is a summary of the proceedings:—

The plaintiff was at the beginning of 1867 a major in the 35th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and held the appointment of assistant adjutant-general at Trichinopoly. He had come to England on sick leave, and was about to return to India; he accordingly secured a passage for himself and his wife by the defendants' steamship *Pera*. On the 19th of January, 1867, he went to Southampton, and proceeded on board the *Pera*, then lying alongside the wharf. He saw in the saloon one of the defendants' clerks, of whom he inquired which was his cabin. Upon being directed, either by this clerk or some officer of the ship, he walked across the saloon to the door having the number mentioned, and when a few feet from it, the light being dim, he fell into the bullion hold, the covering of which, in the saloon floor, was then open. He was removed to Radley's Hotel, where Mrs. Taylor had taken rooms for the night, and was examined by two medical men; they found his right shoulder was dislocated and treated it accordingly. The next day the plaintiff again went on board and the ship sailed. He suffered great pain throughout the voyage, and on his arrival in India, being unable to perform his professional duties, he was obliged to decline an offer of a staff appointment at Nagpore, and to accept half-pay. He returned to England at the beginning of this year, and had since been under the care of Dr. Erichsen. His arm had become permanently shortened and useless.

The plaintiff, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Taylor, was examined by Mr. Keane and gave an account of the accident and of the circumstances which led to its occurrence. He said that his injuries were very severe, and he was utterly unable to draw his sword or to hold a pen, or even to dress himself. On the day after the accident, a person who was introduced by the purser as the superintendent of the defendants' company, came to the cabin door and inquired for Major Taylor. He said he had come on board to express regret on the part of the directors of the company for the accident which had happened through the carlessness of their servants; he also stated that there was no opportunity for communicating with the directors before the steamer sailed, but he would lose no time in doing so, and he doubted not that the directors would at Alexandria receive a letter from them. No such letter reached him. His pay and allowances in India amounted to £950 a year, and the extent of his receipts at present was £292 a year, the half pay of a major.

Mrs. Taylor, the plaintiff's wife, was also called. She said she had come to England with her husband in April 1866. He had been out six years and a half before that time, and was suffering from want of appetite and deficiency of tone, the consequence of arduous military duties. He was sent home in charge of troops. In December 1866, he had entirely recovered, and was examined and passed by a medical board. She confirmed her husband's account of their journey to Southampton; they separated at the station and she next saw him when he was brought to the hotel after the accident. She was present at the interview the next day with the superintendent of the company, and gave the same account as her husband of the conversation.

Dr. C. T. Higgins, a physician at Birkenhead, was on board the *Pera* at the time of the accident, having come to Southampton with his daughter, who was going out by that ship. He did not see the plaintiff fall, but within a few minutes he offered his services, and accompanied him to the hotel. In company with Dr. Shaltoo tiff's injury; it was apparently an ordinary dislocation of the shoulder downwards into the axilla, or armpet, and it was treated in the usual way.

The evidence of various medical men in India was read, and Mr. Erichsen was called as a witness. He said he saw the plaintiff first on the 17th of last month just after his return from India; he was suffering from the effects of two distinct injuries—dislocation of the right shoulder and disturbance of the nervous system about the head and spine. The right shoulder was painful, and the movements were difficult. The arm could be moved forwards, and in an underhanded manner, but not backwards, nor raised from the shoulder—or, at least, only to a very limited extent. In addition to the dislocation, there must have been some other injury, for there were various symptoms referable to irritation of the brain, as, for instance, frightful dreams, loss of memory, and irritability of temper. On examining the spine he found it tender over two of the vertebræ and in the loin, and bending the spine increased the pain. The plaintiff complained also of uneasy sensations in the legs, a prickling numbness and startings. He rather dragged the right leg, the muscles of which were less sensitive to the electric current than was usual or natural. There were also other symptoms, the usual effects of irritation of the spinal nerve. The witness concluded that the present condition of the shoulder was in consequence of the dislocation described, and he attributed the other symptoms to the unusual severity of the injury and laceration of the muscles. The plaintiff might, perhaps, have been pulled out by the dislocated arm, or might have fallen upon the shoulder itself. The witness thought he would recover the underhanded movements; for instance, he might be able to write; and the nervous symptoms might disappear, but he would never be able to raise his arm for any useful purpose.

Sir J. Karslake, for the company, contended that there was no negligence on the part of the defendants' servants, and the defendants were not liable for the plaintiff's injuries. Colonel Taylor wrote a letter at the beginning of January to a Mr. Hill, a shipping agent at Southampton, and employed him to secure his berths and look after his baggage; he did this, knowing well that this was not authorised to act in his matter on behalf of the company. It would be shown that no one belonging to the ship had anything to do with the alleged invitation to go on board or to cross the saloon. In fact, as the ship did not sail till the following day, Colonel Taylor had no business in the saloon at all, and if it could be shown that he went on board merely to see how his own agent had carried out his instructions, without invitation or permission of the company, he must be himself responsible for any injury he met with. Further, it would be shown that if the plaintiff had exercised a moderate amount of care, he might easily have avoided this accident, and his fall was due entirely to his own carelessness. At the time he went on board, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the third officer of the ship and four of the seamen were employed in stowing various articles in this bullion hold; the officer was sitting close by keeping a tally of each box and its address as it was passed down; two men were actually in the hold, which when empty was only eight feet deep, and a third man was standing at the mouth of the hold, handing down a package. Colonel Taylor went along the side of the saloon looking up at the numbers upon the cabin doors, and actually pushed against the man who was standing by as he fell in; the men in the hold prevented him from falling to the bottom, but he unfortunately caught his elbow against the combing in his struggle to recover himself. That there was plenty of light in the saloon to have enabled a man with ordinary precaution to see what was in his way was clear from the fact that the officer was at the time making entries in his book with no light but that which came through the skylight, and at the same time one of the stewards was filling up porterage bills at another table in the saloon.

Mr. Thomas Hill, Custom-house and shipping agent at Southampton, said he was employed by the defendants' company in entering ships, but he never acted for them with regard to passengers and baggage. In this case he was employed by Colonel Taylor; and one of his clerks went with him on board the ship.

Mr. Cumberland, who was at that time third officer of the *Pera*, spoke of the light in the saloon, and described the careless manner of the plaintiff as he walked into the hold.

Captain Black, the company's superintendent, admitted that he called upon the plaintiff the morning of the ship's departure, and expressed his regret at the accident, of which he had heard; but he denied having ever alluded in any way to the negligence of the servants or the liability of the defendants.

The defendants' evidence was summed up by Sir John Karslake, and Mr. Hawkins replied.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up to the jury, said it was admitted that Colonel Taylor had sustained very serious injury, but the question for their consideration was whether the defendants ought to be held liable for that injury. Two points are involved in that consideration—first, whether there was negligence on the part of the company's servants; next, whether the plaintiff contributed by his own negligence to the disaster he met with. These were matters entirely for the jury, and he wished only to suggest his own impression, but probably they would think there was nothing unreasonable in the plaintiff's going on board to see his cabin the day before sailing, nor, on the other hand, was it unreasonable on that day that the hatch should be open. There was also for them to decide the question whether the plaintiff exercised the prudent caution which was expected of every one, in order, to use a common expression, to take care that he does not come to grief.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about three hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £3,750.

CHARGE OF FORGERY ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

ON May 10 Major Beswick, chief constable of Birkenhead, was charged before the Lord Mayor, at the Justice-room of the Mansion-house, with forging and uttering a power of attorney for the transfer of a share in £4,216 odd Three per Cent. Consols, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

The case, from the peculiar circumstances connected with it and the position of the prisoner, excited much interest. Mr. Freshfield in opening it said—

He appeared for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to prosecute the prisoner for forging and uttering a power of attorney for the transfer of £431 odd, part of a larger sum of £4,216 13s. 4d. Consols standing in the names of Mr. Henry T. Maxted and the prisoner himself in the books of the bank. The bank regretted the course they were obliged to take in the matter, having regard to the prisoner's family and the position he occupied; but they had no alternative. The prisoner was chief constable of Birkenhead and a retired major in the army. About 1840 he was stationed at Gibraltar, and there made the acquaintance of Mr. Maxted, his co-trustee. Thence he went to other places on military service, and in 1856 he returned to Gibraltar, on his way from the Crimea, and saw Mr. Maxted, with whom he passed a day. A Miss Agnes Cundy, who carried on business at Gibraltar, had died, leaving a considerable sum of money in the funds, and appointing as her trustees under her will Mr. Maxted and a Mr. Joseph Underwood. She bequeathed certain small annuities to relatives, and had invested £4,500 in Consols to meet them. In 1867 Mr. Underwood, one of the trustees, died, and the prisoner was appointed a co-trustee of Mr. Maxted in his stead. In 1867 Mr. Henry Cundy, one of the annuitants, also died, and in accordance with his will £333 6s. 8d. was sold out of the funds to pay to a legatee under it, leaving £4,216 13s. 4d. still invested in the names of the trustees. On the 26th January last the prisoner called on Mr. Hinde, the manager of the Birkenhead branch of the Alliance Bank, the directors of which received the dividends on behalf of the relatives, and made a statement to the effect that £400 was about to be paid out of the trust funds; that Mr. Maxted had sent him a letter stating that he was going to the United States and California, and would pass through Liverpool on his way, and that he would then execute a power of attorney, if the Alliance Bank would obtain one, authorising the transfer. After some correspondence a power of attorney was granted by the Bank of England on the 2nd of February for the transfer from Mr. Maxted and Major Beswick in favour of the Alliance Bank of £400 sterling, or £431 odd Consols. The power of attorney was sent from London to the Birkenhead branch of the Alliance Bank on the same day, and on the following Mr. Hinde saw the prisoner with it. On that day the bank sent a formal notice of the granting of the power to Mr. Maxted at Gibraltar, and to the prisoner, who then wrote a letter to Mr. Maxted, in which he stated that it had often occurred to him that the money invested in the Three per Cents. under the will of Miss Cundy might be placed at much greater advantage; that he felt that the more now that two of the annuitants, whom he named, were much reduced in means; that as, however, he could do nothing without Mr. Maxted's sanction, he would like to know his opinion on the subject as soon as possible, seeing that good things were turning up every day in that locality, and that he would do everything he possibly could to benefit the family. That letter, together with the bank notice, reached Mr. Maxted at Gibraltar, and on the 15th he wrote to the prisoner in reply to the effect that the late Miss Cundy had no confidence in any kind of investment but the funds; that while she was in business she had frequent opportunities of investing at 5 and 5½ per cent. on mortgage of freehold property, but declined, and that as by her will she desired that all her money might be invested in the public funds of Great Britain to provide annuities for her brother, sister, and niece, he declined making any alteration in the investment. Mr. Maxted also wrote to the Bank of England to stop any further proceedings in the proposed transfer. On the 23rd of February, however, the power of attorney was taken by the prisoner to Mr. Hinde, the manager of the Alliance Bank, and given to him. It purported to be executed by Mr. Maxted and the prisoner, and to be attested by Lieutenant-Colonel Twibill and by Mr. John Chandler, a clerk of the prisoner. In the document Mr. Maxted was described as of Gibraltar and Woodside, Birkenhead, but Mr. Hinde suggested that words describing him as "late of Gibraltar" should be inserted, and the prisoner took it away, bringing it back shortly afterwards with the necessary correction, and stating that Mr. Maxted was then at his house. On the 23rd February the power of attorney was sent to London, and stopped by the bank. Inquiries were then set on foot. On the 26th of February Mr. Hinde received a communication from London on the subject, and in the evening of that day he saw the prisoner, who made statements to the effect that he had put forward the power of attorney innocently. On the 1st of March the prisoner wrote to Mr. Maxted, asking to know by return of post whether any person had recently left Gibraltar who in any way resembled him (Mr. Maxted), or was aware of the interest he had in the estate of the Cundy family, or who knew his handwriting. If so he begged him at once to let him have a full description of the person that had been made upon him (the prisoner), and he had only returned home from the country in time to prevent it. He added that he had reason to believe "the fellow" was in Liverpool, that he (the prisoner) had the detectives at work, and would not leave a stone unturned to discover him. To that communication Mr. Maxted replied that it had somewhat astonished him, that he could not call to mind any one who had recently left Gibraltar that in any way resembled him, nor did he know any one who had any knowledge as to how the Cundy estate was invested. It was clear that a gross fraud had been perpetrated, and, in the result, Mr. Maxted was brought to England. He made a sworn information. Upon that a warrant was granted and placed in the hands of Sergeant Webb, of the city detective police, who apprehended the prisoner at Birkenhead and brought him to London.

The following evidence was then given:—

Mr. Henry Thomas Maxted was called by Mr. Freshfield. He said—I reside at Gibraltar, and until the last few days I have never been in England. At Gibraltar, I occupy the position of treasurer to the sanitary commissioners and clerk to the garrison quartermaster. I am one of the trustees of the late Miss Agnes Cundy's will. The amount of stock standing in my name and in that of Major Beswick in February last was £4,216 13s. 4d. I never wrote a letter to the prisoner informing him that I was coming to England, or that I was going to California and the United States, and would meet him in Liverpool. I never had any communication with him as to a power of attorney for the transfer of a sum of £431 5s. 3d., part of the trust fund. I never concurred in or in any way directed such sale. On the 13th February last I received the letter dated the 3rd of that month, which has been read. I know his handwriting. By the same post I received from the Bank of England a notice to the effect that application had been made for a power of attorney to transfer some of the stock standing in my name and that of the prisoner. I wrote an answer stating that I had not sanctioned any such transfer. [Witness then identified the rest of the letters which had been read in the opening of Mr. Freshfield.] He continued—The power of attorney, dated the 23rd February, 1869, of £431 5s. 3d., purporting to be signed by me, is not so signed, nor did I ever authorise the prisoner or any person to sign it for me. I did not apply to the Bank for that power, nor was I at Woodside, Birkenhead, at that time. I was then in Gibraltar.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Woutner, the witness said he first knew Major Beswick about 25 or 26 years ago. He could not say he was himself greatly altered from that time; he had been told he was not. He saw Major Beswick on his return from the Crimea in 1856 for one evening. He was with him the whole of the evening, and had not seen him since. He knew that the persons interested in the stock placed great confidence in Major Beswick.

John Chandler was next called. He said, I reside at 15, Burton-street, Birkenhead, and am confidential clerk of Major Beswick. Two or three months ago he produced to me the power of attorney in question. That was either in my office or in that of the head constable, I do not remember which. He said, "You know my signature and that of Colonel Twibill." I replied I did, and he asked me if I would sign that paper. I accordingly signed it, and I understood that was to prove the signatures were genuine. I cannot say I saw Mr. Maxted sign the power of attorney. I cannot remember. I don't know him.

By the Court.—I did not see him sign it. Two or three persons were in the office when he asked me to do it, but I cannot remember their names. I don't think Colonel Twibill was there. Major Beswick had signed before, but not in my presence. I did not see any one sign his name at the time I signed mine. I signed my name in two places as attesting witness.

Mr. Freshfield said on those facts he had to ask the Lord Mayor to remand the prisoner in order to complete the case on a future day.

Mr. Woutner said he appeared for Major Beswick, who held a high position at Birkenhead, and was a gentleman of the greatest honour and integrity. He had served with distinction in the army, and been decorated by Her Majesty for his gallantry in the Crimea, where he served during the whole of the war. There were gentlemen of the highest responsibility willing to become bail for his appearance. The inquiry was not yet exhausted, but this fact was quite patent, that for 21 days after the power of attorney was obtained by Major Beswick he refrained from acting upon it, and that in the interval before it was granted he received the usual notice from the bank, that an application had been made for such a power, and asking whether or not it was with his sanction. He knew that before the power could be granted a similar intimation would be sent to Mr. Maxted at Gibraltar, and it was, therefore, idle to think he could have contemplated a fraud, seeing that it must have been discovered on the letter reaching Gibraltar. He well knew that the bank would not grant the power until a sufficient time had elapsed for the receipt of a reply from Mr. Maxted. Again, by whom were the signatures attested? By Colonel Twibill and by the clerk in the constabulary, both of whom could be found at any moment. There was such an absence of secrecy in the transaction as to be utterly irreconcilable with a guilty intent. It was quite evident he had been imposed upon by some person representing himself to be Mr. Maxted. Besides, he had known during the last six weeks inquiries were being made in the Bank of England on the subject, which he had never sought to evade. Knowing that, when the warrant was issued he was found at his post, which was not like the conduct of a guilty person. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Woutner) thought the Lord Mayor would, at least, admit him to bail during the remand.

The Lord Mayor declined the application, and remanded the prisoner until Saturday, May 15.

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EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Rs. 11½d. per Re.
4 " " at Rs. 11 5/16d. "
3 " " at Rs. 11 3/16d. "
2 " " at Rs. 11 1/16d. "
1 " " at Rs. 10 15/16d. "
On demand at Rs. 10½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight at Rs. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11⅜ "
3 do. 1/11¼ "
2 do. 1/11⅛ "
1 do. 1/11 "
On demand 1/10½ "
On Scotland 1/10½ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6
Do. 24 do. 8

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, one good Palanquin Shigram, nearly new, with a fine strong black Galloway, goes well in harness and saddle, makes a fine Dogcart horse. Price of the whole turn-out Rs. 650. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office. The horse or shigram will be sold separately if required.

FOR SALE, Some small nice Iron Cisterns with and without Drawers, from 200 to 300 lbs. of Ice. the Drawer being in makes it very convenient. Bottles can be put in and cooled by the constant drip of the ice water. Apply to P. HAMILTON & Co.,
Lower Colaba.

RAINS! RAINS!! RAINS!!!
Waterproof Suits, complete, of superior quality, for Rs. 18.
To ensure a speedy sale Bull & Co. are now selling first quality Waterproof Suits at the abovementioned rate for Cash only
BULL & Co.,
Tailors, Drapers, Habitmakers, and Hosiers,
Opposite Chesson & Woodhall.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.
LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7⅛ inches over hinges; Web Plates, ½ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.
Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron, which we may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled"—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs 11 per cwt., cash.
Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Quotations for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cut ves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agent, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	£228,314
Do. 1861	292,402
Do. 1863	341,993
Do. 1865	414,733
Do. 1867	460,558
Showing an increase over 1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860	£ 73,150
Do. 1862	105,703
Do. 1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with this above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to existing applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward